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as we are informed by Erman." Again, on page 238, he says, "During that examination, with the animal so close before me, and made still more critical by handling it, I became entirely convinced of the specific identity of the reindeer of Lapland and the woodland caribou of America, and in this opinion I was only confirmed by a subsequent examination of the wild reindeer of Norway."

The Scandinavian elk was also at one time domesticated, and successfully broken to draw loads, but the experiment was abandoned, while trials made in America, our author tells us, proved that it can be domesticated.

On the southern edge of the Dovre Fjeld he passed by the present habitat in Norway of the elk (Fig. 4), "which is specifically identical with the American moose, though it is a little less in size and not quite so dark in color, but in all essential particulars they are precisely alike, and if one from either side of the Atlantic were transferred to the other, no one would suspect that he was an emigrant."

Of the quality of the illustrations, our readers, through the liberality of the author and his publishers, have an opportunity to judge. They were drawn by an excellent German artist, from animals preserved in captivity, and while standing quietly. In the case of the elk, however we doubt whether the engraver has done justice to the drawing of the artist.

Some unfortunate typographical errors occur, as "Dover-fjeld" for Dovre-fjeld, "Felle Fjeld" for Fille Fjeld, "Romsdel Fjord" for Romsdal Fjord, while in most, if not every case, Christiania is spelled "Christiana."

DICHOGAMY IN PLANTS.¹—Our readers will recall with pleasure a translation of some of Professor Delpino's notes on this subject printed in this journal, July, 1871.

The present work is far more comprehensive than its modest title indicates. It classifies the insect-visited flowers upon a new basis, namely, with regard to the attractions which they offer insects, and birds as well; it presents, however, an exhaustive statement of the peculiarities of structure which render close-fertilization unlikely. As a mere hint of the method, we will allude to the group of odoriferous blossoms. These flowers are divided into two classes, *sympathic* and *idiopathic*. The former is subdivided into those flowers which are (1) sweet-smelling, (2) aromatic, (3) fruity in odor, like *Calycanthus*. The second class, comprises (4) those with heavy odor (e. g., *Papaver*), and (5) those which are nauseous, as some of the stapelias. But it must be further stated

¹ *Ulteriori Osservazioni sulla Dicojania nel Regno vegetale*, per FEDERICO DELPINO: parte seconda, fascicolo ii. Milano, 1875.

Later Observations and Considerations respecting Dichogamy in the Vegetable Kingdom. By F. DELPINO. (This volume of 350 pages is an extract from the Proceedings of the Italian Society of Natural Sciences in Milan, vols. xvi., xvii.)

that these five classes are broken up again into forty-five smells, and each smell has a name! The author has, here and there, made a little blunder of an amusing, but not serious character. For instance, our old friend of the bogs, skunk cabbage, figures as *Pothos fætida*, under the head *odore alliaceo*, and again with the name *Simplocarpus* (sic) *fætidus* in the monotypic class *odore mefitico*; which is not so bad, after all. The volume is as attractive to entomologists as to botanists; both will find it full of suggestions in regard to examinations of flowers and their visitants; both will complain that a work so full of details should have no index. The table of contents is analytical and full, but does not replace the index which we have the right to expect.

RECENT BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS. — The Structure and Development of the Sting and Ovipositor of Certain Hymenoptera and the Green Grasshopper. By Dr. H. Dewitz. 8vo, pp. 26. (From Siebold and Kölliker's Zeitschrift.)

List of the Fishes, Tunicata, Polyzoa, Crustacea, Annulata, Entozoa, Echinodermata, Anthozoa, Hydrozoa, and Sponges known from Greenland. Compiled for the use of the British North-Polar Expedition. By Dr. Chr. F. Lütken. 1875. 8vo, pp. 115 to 197. London.

The Vertebrata of the Cretaceous Formations of the West. By E. D. Cope. United States Geological Survey of the Territories. Washington, D. C., 1875. 4to, pp. 303. With 57 lithographic plates. (For sale by the Naturalist's Agency, Salem, Mass.)

Recherches sur les Phénomènes de la Digestion chez les Insectes. By F. Plateau. Bruxelles. 1874. 4to, pp. 124, 3 plates.

Check List of the Noctuidæ of America North of Mexico. By A. R. Grote. I. Bombyciæ and Noctuelitæ. Buffalo, N. Y. 1875. 8vo, pp. 28, with a plate. (For sale by the Naturalist's Agency, Salem, Mass.)

The American Journal of Microscopy. New York Industrial Publication Co. Vol. I. No. 1. December, 1875. 8vo, pp. 12. Fifty cents a year, single number six cents.

The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs for 1876. Albany, New York: Luther Tucker and Son. No. 22. 12mo, pp. 134.

Synopsis of the Odonata of America. By Dr. H. A. Hagen. (From the Proceedings of the Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. xviii, 1875.) Boston, 1875. 8vo, pp. 76.

Bulletin of the United States National Museum. No. 1. Check List of North American Batrachia and Reptilia. By Edward D. Cope. (Department of the Interior, U. S. National Museum.) Washington, D. C. 1875. 8vo, pp. 104.

Die Gastrula und die Eifurchung der Thiere. By Ernst Haeckel. (From the Jenaische Zeitschrift, 1875.) With 7 plates. 8vo, pp. 106.

GENERAL NOTES.

BOTANY.¹

DICHOGAMY IN *EPILOBIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM*. — That the anthers shed their pollen before the stigmas of that flower are in condition to receive it, is one of the observations of Sprengel, at the very beginning of our knowledge of this subject. But he seems not to have called attention to the additional security against close-fertilizing, caused by the recurving of the style during the early anthesis, while the pollen is shed-

¹ Conducted by PROF. G. L. GOODALE.